



QIVITAS CICESTRIA.



CITY OF CHICHESTER.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE CITY OF CHICHESTER,

FOR THE YEAR 1925,

BY

ARTHUR M. BARFORD, M.D., F.R.F.S., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

AND

THE REPORT

OF

FREDK. C. NASH,

Associate Member Institute of Municipal & County Engineers,

Associate Royal Sanitary Institute,

SANITARY AND HOUSING INSPECTOR.

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City of Chichester.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
COUNCIL OFFICES,
CHICHESTER,

March, 1926.

TO THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND
COUNCILLORS OF THE CITY OF CHICHESTER.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report, in accordance with Circular No. 648, dated the 10th of December, 1925, issued by the Ministry of Health.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (acres)	1,538
Population (1921 Census)	12,413
Estimated Population (1925)...	13,410
For Birth Rate ...	13,200
For Death Rate ...	

The greater part of the City lies on a plain slightly lower than the surrounding districts, but the northern section rises approximately 80 feet.

The upper soil is chiefly of the nature of loam to a depth from 2 to 3 feet, beneath this is to be found gravel to a depth of 20 feet or more, in some places more porous than others; beneath this, again, is to be found clay from 90 to 100 feet.

Number of inhabited houses (1921)	2,647
Number of families or separate occupiers (1921)	2,721
Rateable Value	£61,365
Poor Rate	£57,068
General District Rate	
Sum represented by a penny rate	£235

The City is chiefly a residential district, but there are connected with it many important Institutions, namely:—the Bishop Otter College, the Barracks, the Royal West Sussex Hospital, the Poor Law Institution, the West Sussex County Mental Hospital, and the Cathedral.

The outlying parts are chiefly agricultural, whilst the more important trades carried on within the City include:—Building, Tailoring, Dressmaking, Steam and Hand Laundry Works, Dye Works, a Tannery, Wool Sorters, Potted Meat and Sausage Factory, Printing Works, Brewery, Mineral Water Manufactories, and Gas and Electric Light Works.

Vital Statistics—

			Total.		M.		F.	
Births {	Legitimate	...	176	...	87	...	89	} Birth Rate 13·87
	Illegitimate	...	10	...	5	...	5	
Deaths	...	...	142	...	67	...	75	—Death Rate 10·75

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth :

From Sepsis	...	...	Nil
From other causes	...	...	Nil

Deaths of Infants under one year of age, per 1,000 births :—48·38

Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.
8	1	9

A table showing the Infant Mortality will be found on page 25.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	Nil
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	2
„ „ Diarrhœa (under two years of age)	...	...	...	...	Nil

Poor Law Relief—

Inmates of the Poor Law Institution and those in receipt of Poor Law Relief outside the Institution, when requiring special Medical and Surgical Treatment, are admitted into the Royal West Sussex Hospital.

Particulars of the Poor Law Relief are at regular intervals sent to the Ministry of Health by the Poor Law Authorities.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

*Hospitals provided or subsidised by the Local Authority or by the
County Council—*

(1). Tuberculosis. The West Sussex County Council have a Sanatorium at Aldingbourne, about four miles from the boundary of the City, for the treatment of cases in West Sussex.

Seven cases of Tuberculosis were admitted to Aldingbourne House, and two cases to the Royal West Sussex Hospital for treatment during the year.

(2). Maternity. There is no Maternity Hospital in the City, but cases of difficult labour and Post Natal complications are admitted to the Royal West Sussex Hospital.

(3). Children. There is no Hospital devoted solely to children, but they are treated in special wards at the Royal West Sussex Hospital in the City, at which 20 beds are available.

(4). Fever. The Isolation Hospital is situated in the north-east part of the City. There are separate blocks for Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, and accommodation is provided for Enteric Fever and Pneumonia associated with Influenza or Measles, also Cerebro-spinal Fever.

The total number of beds in the Hospital is 28.

This Hospital is supported wholly by the City Council.

At the early part of the year, the Midhurst Rural District Council approached the City Council to admit cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever from their district into the City Isolation Hospital, and in May the City Council agreed to accept cases from the Midhurst Rural District on agreed terms.

The Council have also arranged to accept cases of Mumps and Measles from the Chichester School on payment of a fee of £2 2s. per case, per week.

(5). Small Pox. Arrangements have been made with the West Sussex County Council to treat all cases of Small Pox which occur in the district, and which would be removed to the Brighton Borough Isolation Hospital.

(6). *Other Accommodation.* The Royal West Sussex Hospital within the City, for General Work; having 100 beds with an average of 86 in occupation.

There is institutional provision in the City for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants and homeless children at the Poor Law Institution Infirmary, the Lavant Homes, and occasionally at the Royal West Sussex Hospital.

Ambulance Facilities—

(a). For infectious diseases. An Ambulance is provided by the City Council, and kept at the Isolation Hospital for all cases of infectious diseases.

(b). For non-infectious or accident cases. Two Motor Ambulances are provided, which work in conjunction with the Sussex Red Cross Society, under the control of a Local Committee, and are practically self-supporting.

Clinics and Treatment Centres—

A Maternity Child Welfare Centre (Consultation and Treatment) is situated at No. 15, St. Martin's Street, under the control of a Local Welfare Committee.

A School Clinic and Tuberculosis Clinic is situated at No. 4, St. John's Street, under the control of the West Sussex County Council.

Venereal Diseases. Cases of this disease are treated at the Skin Department of the Royal Sussex County Hospital and also at the Royal Portsmouth Hospital. This work is controlled by the West Sussex County Council.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority—

The Medical Officer of Health—A. M. Barford, M.D., F.R.F.S., D.P.H.
(Part-time Officer).

Salary, contribution made under Public Health Acts.

The Sanitary Inspector—F. C. Nash,
Associate Member Institute of Municipal and County Engineers,
Associate Royal Sanitary Institute.
(Whole-time Officer).

Salary, contribution made under Public Health Acts.

Clerk—(Miss) E. H. Putman.

Professional Nursing in the Home—

(a). General. A Nurse from the Royal West Sussex Hospital confines her whole attention to the district for General Work.

(b). Infectious Diseases—*e.g.*, Measles, &c. Nurses from the City Isolation Hospital visit cases of Measles on occasion when required.

Midwives—

The City Council provides no Midwives. The “Queen’s Nurses,” under the control of a Local Welfare Committee, do the Midwifery work amongst the working classes. There are four Midwives practising in the district.

Chemical Work—

There are no arrangements within the City for Chemical work, but such when required, together with Bacteriological work, is done by Dr. Galt, Pathologist at the Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton.

Legislation in Force—

The Local Acts and Orders are as follows :

The Corporation own the following by virtue of Local Acts and Orders :

The Waterworks Undertaking, 1897.

The Cattle Market Act, 1868.

The Butter Market Act, 1807.

The Chichester Canal Transfer Act, 1892.

The Electricity Undertaking, 1922.

The Adoptive Acts are as follows :

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890. Part III. adopted 24th April, 1891; Parts IV. and V. adopted 17th May, 1895.

The Private Street Works Act, 1892. Adopted 27th January, 1893.

The Public Health Act, 1907. Part VI. adopted 5th March, 1919.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water—

The City derives its water supply from a well, 104 feet deep, situated at Fishbourne, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from the City, and here, also, is situated the City Waterworks. The supply is constant and sufficient. Analysis of the water shows it to be of excellent quality as in the report below :—

Lab. No. 38962.

THE ROYAL SUSSEX COUNTY HOSPITAL
PATHOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

("Stephen Ralli" Memorial)

BRIGHTON.

30th January, 1926.

Report on Chemical and Bacteriological Analysis of Water.

Sample received from Dr. Barford on 26th January, 1926; sample taken from tap at 36, Broyle Road, Chichester.

1. *Physical Characters.*

Colour—In the two-foot standard tube the colour exactly matches that of pure distilled water.

Aeration—Moderately good.

Odour on gentle heating—Nil.

Reaction—Neutral to test paper.

Sediment—None.

2. *Total dissolved solids*—20 grains per gall., or 28·5 parts per 100000.

Loss on ignition—10 grains per gall., or 14·25 parts per 100000.

Behaviour on ignition—No charring or fumes. Loss due mainly to water of crystallisation of salts present.

3. *Chlorine*—1·4 grains of Chlorine per gallon representing 2·3 grains of Sodium Chloride.

4. *Hardness*—Total Hardness—15 grains of Calcium Carbonate per gallon or 15 degrees of Hardness.

Permanent Hardness—2 degrees.

Temporary Hardness—13 degrees.

5. *Free and Albuminoid Ammonia.*

Free Ammonia—Nil.

Albuminoid Ammonia—0·02 parts per million.

6. *Oxygen consuming power.*

Oxygen consumed in 20 minutes at 27°C—0·2 parts per mill.

Oxygen consumed in 120 minutes at 27°C—0·2 parts per mill.

7. *Nitrities*—Absent.

8. *Nitrates*—A marked trace present.

9. *Sulphates*—A marked trace present.

10. *Phosphates*—Absent.

11. *Iron*—Absent.

12. *Lead and other poisonous metals*—Absent.

13. *Bacteriological examination*—Plate cultures in quantities of 0·1cc, 0·2cc, 0·5cc, 1·0cc are sterile in each case.

Opinion—The water is excellent in practically every respect, except for the fairly high degree of hardness, mainly from dissolved chalk.

H. M. GALT, *Pathologist.*

There are less than 50 houses in the City with supply of water for domestic purposes from a local well only, which leaves only 0·02 of the population supplied from shallow wells. Every opportunity is taken to get owners of property to lay on the Corporation water.

Rivers and Streams—

The River Lavant takes the following course:—Entering the City at St. James', flows behind the houses in St. Pancras, down Market Road, crosses South Street at Southgate, where it divides and passes into open courses to Appledram, and thence to Chichester Harbour.

The Canal and Basin—

Very little of the Canal is in the City, approximately a quarter of a mile, and after a course of 4 miles enters Chichester Harbour.

Drainage and Sewerage—

Sewerage. Chichester is drained, as far as possible, on the separate system; the Sewage Disposal Works being at Appledram,

2½ miles to the south-west from the Chichester Cross. No difficulties are experienced. The Main Outfall Sewers are 15-inch and 21-inch, being partly syphonic near the Outfall Works. Rain water is dealt with by connection with the River Lavant and its tributaries, and has recently been greatly extended. Soak-away pits are found satisfactory to deal with roof water, as the ground is generally of an open, gravelly nature.

Sewage Disposal. The treatment of sewage is by precipitation with lime. The sludge is pressed and dried as far as practical, and disposed of to neighbouring farmers. Flow varies from 700,000 to 2,000,000 gallons per day. The liquid sewage is further treated in Aerobic Filters, and discharged into the Chichester Harbour at half-ebb tides, the effluent being held up in a Tidal Tank during the rest of the day.

Closet Accommodation—

There being not more than 30 privies and cesspools in the City, no special plant is maintained for emptying the same. Nearly all these premises are situated on the outskirts of the City, and not within reach of the main sewer.

Water closets form the chief method of disposal, a very few privies are still in existence. Some houses are still unconnected with the main drainage, and drain into cesspools; wherever this is found to exist, every effort is made to connect with main drainage of the City.

A privy pit is one of the greatest sources of danger that it is possible for any, otherwise healthy house, to possess; not only is the accumulation of filth unhealthy in itself, but the breeding of flies, which convey the filth to food; and the surrounding soil becomes saturated, owing to the very defective way in which these pits are always constructed.

Since the year 1913, 70 privies and cesspools have been abolished, and the houses have been connected to the water carriage system.

Scavenging—

House Refuse is daily collected by the Corporation's carts in the main streets, and twice weekly from the bye streets, and taken up to the Refuse tip, situated at the far eastern part of the City, and daily covered in about a foot of soil.

The Council have included in their new Building Bye-laws, a Bye-law requiring the provision of movable ash-bins.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area—

The work carried out by the Sanitary Inspector under Article 19 of the Sanitary Officers Order, 1922, is given in his report attached.

Smoke Abatement—

Complaints as to nuisances from smoke are of very rare occurrence in the City. The attention of the Brewery was drawn to the smoke from their shaft, and steps were taken which prevented a recurrence of the nuisance.

Complaints were also received regarding a nuisance from the Steam Laundry chimney, which shaft has been raised and no further complaints received, and from the smoke emitted from the engine of the Selsey Tramway, which matter is still under observation.

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-laws or Regulations—

There is one Knacker's Yard in the City, which is situated at the eastern end, and is conducted in a satisfactory manner. These premises have been considerably improved during the year.

There are no cellar dwellings or underground sleeping rooms in the City.

The Offensive Trades in the City include :

- (a) The Fellmongers in Tower Street.
- (b) The Tannery in Westgate.
- (c) Bone Boiler in the Hornet.

The last-named is connected with the previously-mentioned Knacker's Yard. All the premises are well conducted.

The Bone Boiler's premises have been re-modelled during the year, all steam and fumes taken into the flues. Complaints have been received during the year, and upon investigation, the nuisance complained of was found not to be due to neglect on the part of the proprietor, but entirely to atmospheric conditions.

Schools—

The Elementary Schools in the City number 11. The sanitary arrangements of these Schools are satisfactory; all are connected with the main drainage, and supplied with town water.

HOUSING.

I. *General Housing Conditions in the Area—*

- (1) General Housing Conditions: The circumstances and situation of the City render the housing question one of no small difficulty, and factors are present which do not present themselves in more modern towns; there being a large number of very small cottages at a low rent and in a very bad condition.

Since the taking of the Census in 1921 up to the 31st December, 1925, 118 houses were erected by private enterprise, and 76 by the Local Authority under Housing Schemes, making a total of 194.

Included in this number are 14 houses constructed by the Local Authority from ex-Army (Nissen) huts. Two of these huts being used for one house, and connected together by a lobby, in which is a small scullery and W.C. A wash-house at the rear is erected for every three houses, and they are connected to the sewer, and have town water laid on.

These houses were erected to meet an emergency due to some of the older property in the City suddenly becoming dangerous, and in my opinion are very suitable as temporary accommodation.

The Council have adopted a very progressive policy during the last 12 months, as will be seen by the tables below.

- (2) (a) Extent of shortage or excess of houses: The shortage of houses in the City is rapidly being overcome.
- (b) Measures taken or contemplated to meet any shortage: Eighteen houses are in course of erection, and ample land has been procured for future extension which is contemplated by the Council.
- (3) There are no very important changes in the population during the past five years.

II. *Overcrowding—*

- (1) Extent: The extent is difficult to estimate. Cases are occasionally brought to my notice, and every effort is made to find temporary accommodation.

- (2) Causes: The cause is largely due to the difficulty in finding accommodation suitable at a rent the people can afford to pay.
- (3) Measures taken or contemplated for dealing with overcrowding: The City Council have procured old and dilapidated property, made it reasonably fit for habitation, and let the same at a rental of 5s. 3d. per week inclusive, which, together with the iron buildings previously mentioned, have considerably relieved the situation.
- (4) Principal causes of overcrowding during the year 1925, and action taken: Only one case of serious overcrowding has been brought to my notice, which we have so far not been able to deal with.

III. *Fitness of Houses—*

- (1) (a) General Standard of Housing in the Area: The standard of the housing in the City, compared with 10 years ago, has considerably improved; many houses have had the town water laid on, old brick floors replaced by concrete and cement or wood floor, and the general sanitary arrangements brought up-to-date.
 - (b) General character of the defects found to exist in unfit houses: The general character of the defects are to be found in the Sanitary Inspector's report attached.
 - (c) How far defects are due to the lack of proper management and supervision by owners, or to acts of waste or neglect by tenants: I find in some cases landlords require to be requested by the Sanitary Authority to remedy defects; on the other hand, some do the necessary repairs on their own account, but to a very large extent the condition of the houses is due to the tenants themselves.
- (2) General action taken as regards unfit houses under:
- (a) the Public Health Acts;
 - (b) the Housing Acts.

When the Sanitary Inspector finds defects existing at any house which would be covered by the above Acts, he immediately communicates with or interviews the owner on the subject, and, failing success in this method, he reports to the Council, who gives instructions as to the issuing of the necessary statutory notices. It is satisfactory to note that a vast amount of work is carried out in this manner by persuasion, as is shown by the very few statutory notices served, i.e., 11.

- (3) The only difficulties found in remedying unfitness is the financial position of the landlord. There are only about six back-to-back houses in the City.
- (4) The general conditions are satisfactory, and there has been no need to take any measures with regard to water supply, closet accommodation, or refuse disposal.

IV. *Unhealthy Areas—*

There are no unhealthy areas in the City.

V. *Bye-laws relating to houses, to houses let in lodgings, and to tents, vans, sheds, &c.—*

- (1 and 2) New Bye-laws are being prepared to deal with new buildings, but there is no necessity for Bye-laws with regard to houses let in lodgings, &c.

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1925.

Number of new houses erected during the year :

(a) Total—including numbers given separately	
under (b) 	118
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :	
(i.) By the Local Authority	48
(ii.) By other bodies or persons ...	44

UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.

1. *Inspection.*

(1). Total number of Dwelling Houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... 573

(2). Number of Dwelling Houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ... 142

(3). Number of Dwelling Houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... 13

(4). Number of Dwelling Houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... 87

2. *Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.*

Number of Dwelling Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ... 72

3. *Action under Statutory Powers.*

A.—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1). Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... 11

(2). Number of Dwelling Houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :

(a) By Owners ... 6

(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ... Nil

(3). Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative, in pursuance of declaration by Owners of intention to close ... 6

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1). Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... 6

(2). Number of Dwelling Houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :

(a) By Owners ... 6

(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ... Nil

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the
Housing Act, 1925.

(1). Number of representations made with a view to the
making of Closing Orders 13

(2). Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which
Closing Orders were made 7

The result of the remaining six representations is contained
in Section 3, Sub-Section 3, on page 15.

(3). Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which
Closing Orders were determined, the Dwelling Houses having
been rendered fit Nil

(4). Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which
Demolition Orders were made Nil

(5). Number of Dwelling Houses demolished in pursuance
of Demolition Orders Nil

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) *Milk Supply*—

The quality of the Milk supplied in the City is quite satisfactory.

(i.) All work in connection with Tuberculous Milk and
Cattle is dealt with by the County Council.

(ii.) No applications have been received by the City Council
for licences under the Milk (Special Designations)
Order, 1923.

(b) *Meat*—

The Sanitary Inspector is the Officer appointed under the Public
Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

It has considerably increased the work in the Health Office, and,
owing to the fact that the greater part of the slaughtering is done in
the evening and on Sundays, it has so far not been necessary to
appoint an Assistant.

The Sanitary Inspector regularly visits all slaughter-houses at the
time of slaughter or on completion, and personally inspects all
animals and carcasses.

Chichester is singularly fortunate in regard to the quality of English Meat sold in the shops, it being the practice of the local butchers to slaughter the best quality animal; and in consequence, the amount of meat found to be diseased is very small in comparison with the quantity slaughtered.

I beg to refer the Council to the Sanitary Inspector's Report attached, which gives full details of the large amount of work done in this direction.

The disposal of the Meat condemned is a matter that has been receiving the attention of the Council. In the meantime, however, diseased Meat is buried in lime, or, if only from tubercular animals slightly affected, it is sent to the Bone Boilers.

The butchers' shops and vehicles are kept under observation, and are satisfactory.

There is no Public Slaughter-house in the City.

Present Slaughter-houses in the City :

		In 1920.		In Jan., 1925.		In Dec., 1925.
Registered	...	7	...	7	...	7
Licensed	...	3	...	4	...	4
		—		—		—
Total	...	10	...	11	...	11
		—		—		—

(c) *Other Foods—*

Premises where food is stored, exposed for sale or prepared, are visited at frequent intervals, but very little unsound food was found, and, generally speaking, the condition of the Bakehouses and other premises where food is manufactured or stored in the City may be said to be satisfactory.

(d) *Food Poisoning—*

There have been no cases of food poisoning in the City.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act—

The work under these Acts is carried out by the Inspector of Food and Drugs for the West Sussex County Council, and the following samples were taken during the year :

Description.			Number of Samples Analysed.		Result of Analysis.	
					Genuine.	Otherwise.
New Milk ...	...	...	15	...	12	3
Jam ...	...	...	2	...	2	—
Calcined Magnesia ...	...	...	2	...	2	—
			—		—	—
			19		16	3
			—		—	—

The average content of the 15 samples of New Milk analysed was as follows :

FAT.		NON-FATTY SOLIDS.		TOTAL SOLIDS.
3·23 %	...	8·98 %	...	12·21 %

The three samples of Milk reported against by the Public Analyst were “Appeal to Cow” samples. As the Milk was as the Cows gave it, the Vendor (farmer) was cautioned, and undertook to improve the Milk supplied by him.

PRÉVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases Generally—

During the last five years the number of cases of Infectious Disease belonging to the City has been very small. A large number of cases during this period have been imported through the Royal West Sussex Hospital from other districts, or through the West Sussex County Mental Hospital.

The City Council issue diphtheria anti-toxin to patients in the Isolation Hospital, and to cases of a doubtful nature to Medical Practitioners.

All contacts with cases of Diphtheria have swabs taken, and if with positive results are treated at the Isolation Hospital.

It is satisfactory to report that no return cases of Scarlet Fever have occurred during the five years under review.

Only three cases of Encephalitis Lethargica have been notified during the past five years, of which one case was imported into the district.

Laboratory Work—

Dr. Galt, of the “Stephen Ralli” Memorial Laboratory, Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton, has done all the Bacteriological work required, and during the year the following examinations were made by him with the annexed results :

			Positive.		Negative.		Total.
Diphtheria	...	...	2	...	21	...	23
Tuberculosis	...	...	—	...	21	...	21
			2		42		44

There has been no occasion to make any use of the Schick and Dick tests in Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever.

No primary vaccinations or re-vaccinations have been performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Small Pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

There has been no mortality from Influenza during 1925, nor has there been any epidemic of non-notifiable acute infectious diseases, and it was not necessary to close any of the Elementary Schools during the year.

Twenty-two deaths have occurred from Cancer in its various forms, and there has not been any cases of Anthrax or Rabies.

The Isolation Hospital is available for the cleansing and disinfection of verminous people and their belongings, but there have been no cases in 1925 requiring attention.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1925—

Disease.					Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	15	21	Nil
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	4	2	Nil
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)					2	Nil	Nil
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	17	1	13
Other diseases generally notifiable :—							
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...			...	Nil	Nil	Nil
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	2	Nil	Nil
Encephalitis Lethargica	...			...	Nil	1	Nil
Malaria	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	Nil

Other diseases notifiable locally :—Nil.

During the year, 8 cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital for observation.

When a case is removed to the Isolation Hospital the rooms used by the patient are disinfected at once by Formalin Fumigation, and in cases of Scarlet Fever and Tuberculosis the room occupied is completely re-decorated.

If not removed to the Isolation Hospital, the disinfection is carried out at the termination of the case.

In all cases the bedding is now removed to the Council's Steam Disinfector.

During the year ending March 31st, 1925, the Steam Disinfector was used on 27 occasions, and the following articles were disinfected :

44 Mattresses.

67 Pillows.

12 Bolsters.

61 Blankets.

7 Feather Beds.

5 Cushions.

9 Sheets.

3 Eiderdowns.

4 Rugs.

And sundry small articles.

The total expenditure for Disinfections and Steam Disinfector for the same period was £19 5s. 6d., and the receipts from Private Disinfections was £17 9s.

Analysis of Cases of, and Deaths from, Infectious Diseases during the year 1925.

DISEASE	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	AGE PERIODS											65 and over
			Under 1 year	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	
Scarlet Fever	15	21	...	2	1	1	3	1	2	...	5	...	...	...
Diphtheria	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	...
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	6	1	3	1
Pneumonia	17	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases generally notifiable :—														
Erysipelas	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Other diseases notifiable locally :—Nil.														
Total	41	25	...	2	1	1	5	6	4	2	12	2	4	3
Deaths from Infectious Disease :—														
Pneumonia	13	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	5
Total Deaths from Infectious Disease	13	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	5

Analysis of Cases of, and Deaths from, Tuberculosis (all forms) in the City
during the year 1925.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 ..	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
5 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
15 ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
25 ..	1	2	1	1	—	1	—	—
35 ..	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
45 ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards ..	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Totals ..	5	8	2	2	3	2	1	1

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925—

No action has been necessary under these Regulations. There being very few Dairies in the City, and no cases of Tuberculosis have occurred amongst employees in the Milk trade.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62—

No necessity has arisen during the year for the Council to take action under this Section.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

No case of Puerperal Fever, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, or Poliomyelitis have been notified during the year. Should, however, there have been any cases of Puerperal Fever or Ophthalmia Neonatorum, arrangements are made for their admission to the Royal West Sussex Hospital.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ARTHUR M. BARFORD,

Medical Officer of Health.

Vital Statistics for the year 1925 and previous years.

Year	Population	Nett Births	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population for England and Wales	Nett Deaths belonging to the City						Death Rate per 1,000 Population for England and Wales
				Under 1 year of age			At all ages			
	For Birth Rate	For Death Rate	Number	Birth Rate	Number	Death Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	Death Rate per 1,000 for England and Wales	Number	Death Rate per 1,000 Population	
1921 ..	12,413	12,413	244	19'70	15	61'47	83	153	12'33	12'1
1922 ..	12,560	12,560	235	18'71	14	59'57	77	148	11'78	12'9
1923 ..	12,680	12,680	213	16'79	9	42'25	69	142	11'19	11'6
1924 ..	13,010	12,790	188	14'45	7	37'23	75	153	11'96	12'2
1925 ..	13,410	13,200	186	13'87	9	48'38	75	142	10'75	12'2

INFANT MORTALITY, 1925.

Nett Deaths, from stated causes, at various ages under 1 year of age.

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Premature Birth	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Congenital Malformation ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ..	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Other Causes	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Totals ..	4	1	—	—	5	2	—	1	1	9

CITY OF CHICHESTER.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SANITARY AND HOUSING INSPECTOR,

FOR THE YEAR 1925.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
CHICHESTER,

March, 1926.

TO THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND
COUNCILLORS OF THE CITY OF CHICHESTER.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you a Report showing the work carried out in my department during the year 1925, which work has increased very considerably over the year 1924, due to a very large extent to the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, and the Tuberculosis Order of 1925, and incidentally, the Emergency Housing Scheme and the repairing of property taken over by the Council.

Total number of inspections made during the above period	...	2,395
Complaints received	... ..	33
Houses and premises inspected	... ..	431
Statutory notices served	... ..	44
Statutory notices complied with	... ..	29
Statutory notices in hand	... ..	5
Letters or preliminary notices sent	... ..	50
" " complied with	... ..	51
" " in hand	... ..	2
" " nothing done	... ..	1

Drains—

Houses previously undrained, or having privies or cesspool drainage, connected to the Council's sewer	... ..	3
Drains repaired	10
Drains unstopped	14

Water Closets—

Flushing apparatus provided	3
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Miscellaneous—

Overcrowding reported	1
„ existed	1
„ abated	Nil
Various Nuisances abated	62
Defective Sinks removed ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Privy Pits abolished ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cesspools abolished ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cesspools emptied ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Yards paved ...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Yard paving repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Offensive accumulations removed ...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Shallow Wells done away with ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Town Water laid on ...	...	...	...	...	...	4

Infectious Disease and Disinfections—

Infectious cases reported	34
Letters <i>re</i> Infectious cases sent to School Teachers, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Interviews with School Teachers ...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Houses in which Infectious Diseases occurred ...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Visits made to infected houses ...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Patients removed to Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Houses disinfected ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
School disinfected ...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Rooms disinfected ...	...	...	...	...	...	21

Common Lodging Houses—

Number on the register ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ of Lodgers registered for ...	...	...	...	...	...	65
„ of Visits of Inspection ...	...	...	...	...	...	10
„ of Letters <i>re</i> Limewashing ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ of Letters complied with ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ of Defects found and remedied ...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Slaughter-houses—

Number in the City, registered ...	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ „ licensed ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ of Inspections made ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,019
„ of Letters <i>re</i> Limewashing ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ of Letters complied with ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ of Defects found and remedied ...	...	...	...	...	...	3

A Bye-law is now in force in the City requiring any animal to be slaughtered to be effectually stunned with a mechanically-operated instrument.

All the Butchers in the City use the Captive Bolt Pistol, which was found to be the most suitable for the purpose, and the slaughtermen admit it is far preferable to the old method of the pole-axe and knife.

Cattle Market—

I have attended the Cattle Market regularly throughout the year and inspected the Cattle prior to Auction, and it is satisfactory to report that no prosecutions had to be taken under the Cattle Market Bye-laws, for exposing unfit animals for sale.

On several occasions observation has been kept over animals, and steps taken to notify the authorities to whose district they were consigned.

I attribute this satisfactory state of affairs to the Tuberculosis Order of 1925, under which Order any person having in his possession a Bullock which appears to be suffering from Tuberculosis must notify the Police, and upon which notification, action is taken.

Food Inspection—

The following have been surrendered to me during the year and destroyed:

- 2 six-lb. Tins of Ox Tongues.
- 8 Sheep's Hearts.
- 40 lbs. Rump and Buttock Steak.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924—

These Regulations came into force on April 1st, 1925. A meeting of Butchers was held at the Council Offices on February 16th, 1925, at which the Mayor presided, and the Regulations were fully explained. I am pleased to report that the trade carry out the Regulations in the spirit in which they are intended, and have fallen in with any suggestions I have made to them, and I trust these friendly relations between the trade and this department will continue.

Nine hundred and sixty-four visits have been made to slaughterhouses since the Regulations came into force, and the following carcasses have been examined after slaughter:

417 Cattle.
1,915 Sheep.
150 Calves.
2,739 Pigs.
<hr/>
5,221 Carcases.

Slaughtering was being carried out on 24 Sundays out of 39.

The following have been condemned and destroyed under my supervision :

3 Cattle.
4 Fore quarters of Beef.
2 Hind quarters of Beef.
7 Sheep.
1 Calf.
1 Pig.
669 lbs. of Offals.

It is very gratifying for me to report that no attempt has been made by the slaughter-men to conceal any diseased meat, but my attention has, more often than not, been drawn to any meat which appeared diseased.

The Tuberculosis Order of 1925—

The Chichester Division of the West Sussex Constabulary have been very active in dealing with Tuberculosis under this Order, which necessitated my attendance at every post-mortem, namely—on 33 occasions between October 1st and December 31st, 1925, and which takes up a considerable amount of time on each occasion.

Under the Order, no carcase may leave the slaughter-house until I issue a certificate to the Police as to its disposal.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919—

During the year at all premises on which Rats were found to exist, the occupiers have been requested to take steps to destroy them, and during the Rat Week—November 2nd to 8th, 1925—Slides were shown at the local Cinema dealing with the subject, and notices were inserted in the local Press, also poison was systematically used at the Council's Refuse Heaps, Sewerage Works, and other property with satisfactory results. Poison is used at regular intervals throughout the year at the Refuse Heaps.

Workshops (excluding Bakehouses)—

Number in the City registered	...	...	...	...	83
„ of Visits of Inspection	...	...	...	...	62
„ of Letters sent <i>re</i> Limewashing	...	...	...	...	1
„ of Letters complied with	...	...	...	...	1

Bakehouses—

Number of Bakehouses on register at the beginning of 1925...	...	...	...	...	18
„ of Visits of Inspection	...	...	...	...	26
„ of Letters <i>re</i> Limewashing	...	...	...	...	2
„ of Letters complied with	...	...	...	...	2

Factories—

Number of Visits of Inspection	...	...	...	...	26
„ of Letters <i>re</i> Limewashing	...	...	...	...	Nil
„ of Letters complied with	...	...	...	...	Nil

Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops—

Number of Cowkeepers on register	...	...	...	...	5
„ of Cows in the City	...	...	...	...	75
„ of Visits of Inspection to Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	23
„ of Letters <i>re</i> Limewashing	...	...	...	...	1
„ of Letters complied with	...	...	...	...	1
„ of Purveyors of Milk and Dairymen on the register	...	...	...	...	19
„ of Visits of Inspection to Milkshops and Dairies	...	...	...	...	22
„ of Letters sent <i>re</i> Limewashing	...	...	...	...	Nil
„ of Letters complied with	...	...	...	...	Nil

Offensive Trades (Tanners, Fellmongers and Bone Boilers)—

Number of Offensive Trades in the City	...	...	...	...	3
„ of Visits of Inspection	...	...	...	...	26
„ of Letters sent <i>re</i> Limewashing	...	...	...	...	Nil
„ of Letters complied with	...	...	...	...	Nil
„ of Defects found and remedied	...	...	...	...	Nil

HOUSING REPORT.

The following is a summary of the work done during the year 1925 under the Housing Acts.

During the year, 142 houses have been inspected.

Eighty-seven informal notices or letters have been sent to the Owners, or Agents for the Owners, where work was required to be executed.

Five hundred and eighty-seven inspections have been made during the year in respect of work in progress.

The following is an analysis of the work carried out in the City under the Housing Acts, to the end of the year 1925 :

Total Inspections, 1913 to 1924	...	...	...	2,338
Total Inspections in 1925	...	...	...	142
				— 2,480

Year 1925 :

Works completed at	...	...	...	72
No defects at or dealt with as Inspector of				
Nuisances	...	...	...	55
Work in progress at...	...	...	...	14
Instructions given to Builders	...	...	...	6
Work not commenced at	...	...	...	17
				— 164

Summary from the reports for the years 1913 to 1924 (inclusive) :

No defects at or dealt with as Inspector of				
Nuisances	...	...	...	681
Referred to Surveyor	..	...	...	5
Houses closed (8 Orders determined in 1914)	...			14
Houses closed by Owners	...	...	...	4
Works completed at	...	...	...	1,612
				— 2,316
				—
Total	...			2,480

Table showing defects found under each heading at the houses inspected during the year 1925.

1. *Water Supply*—

From Shallow Wells at	2
-----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

2. *Closet Accommodation—*

No flushing apparatus to W.C's at	...	...	...	...	4
No ventilation to W.C's at	...	...	...	...	Nil
W.C. pans defective or cracked at	...	...	...	...	10

3. *Drainage—*

Defective at	...	...	...	...	...	4
No drainage at	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

4. *Light, Air, Dampness or Uncleanliness—*

Insufficient ventilation at	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rooms dirty at	...	...	...	...	...	16
Dampness at	...	...	...	...	...	68

5. *Condition of Yards—*

Insanitary condition at	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Defective paving at	...	...	...	...	...	6

6. *Refuse and Ashes—*7. *Dangerous Rooms—*8. *Other Defects—*

Defective and Damp Floors at	...	...	...	...	30
Structural Defects at	...	...	...	...	23
Guttering to Roof defective at	...	...	...	...	30
No Guttering to Roofs at	...	...	...	...	1
No Sinks at	...	...	...	...	9
Defective Sinks at	...	...	...	...	2
Roofs defective at	...	...	...	...	57
Walls defective at	...	...	...	...	41
Ceilings defective at	...	...	...	...	22
Windows defective at	...	...	...	...	16
Doors defective at	...	...	...	...	18
Grates defective at	...	...	...	...	29
Miscellaneous Defects at	...	...	...	...	32

Table showing the number of defects remedied during the year 1925.

1. *Water Supply—*

Town Water laid on	Nil
--------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

2. *Closet Accommodation—*

Flushing apparatus provided to W.C's at	...	...	...	4
Ventilation provided to W.C's at	...	...	...	Nil
Defective or cracked pans replaced at	...	...	...	10

3. *Drainage—*

Defective drainage repaired at	...	...	...	4
Houses connected to the sewer	...	...	...	Nil
Houses drained to cesspools	...	...	...	Nil

4. *Light, Air, Dampness and Uncleanliness—*

Ventilation provided to rooms at	...	...	...	2
Rooms cleaned at	...	...	...	9
Dampness remedied at	...	...	...	48

5. *Condition of Yards—*

Paving provided to yards at	...	...	...	Nil
Paving to yards repaired at	...	...	...	6

6. *Refuse and Ashes—*7. *Dangerous Rooms—*8. *Other Defects—*

Defective or Damp Floors repaired at	...	...	...	20
Structural Defects repaired at	...	...	...	10
Defective Guttering to Roofs repaired at	...	...	...	20
Guttering provided to Roofs	...	...	...	Nil
Sinks provided at	...	...	...	6
Defective Sinks replaced at	...	...	...	1
Defective Roofs repaired at	...	...	...	34
Defective Walls repaired at	...	...	...	22
Defective Ceilings repaired at	...	...	...	8
Defective Windows repaired at	...	...	...	11
Defective Doors repaired at	...	...	...	13
Defective Grates repaired at	...	...	...	21
Miscellaneous Defects remedied at	...	...	...	22

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

FREDK. C. NASH,

Sanitary and Housing Inspector.

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